

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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MADE IN AMERICA QUOTATIONS.

Silver quotations must be made in America if the mines of this country are to receive value for their production. Shortage of silver is affecting the world's trade, but this fact is not reflected in the market which takes its daily cue from London where there is not an ounce of the white metal available for filling orders. Current transactions in bullion are considered by experts to mark the end of the supremacy of the London silver market. The nominal and official price of silver last Thursday in New York was \$1.18 1/2 an ounce. Today it is \$1.20 3/4 an ounce. Sales were actually made at \$1.21 and \$1.22 an ounce. Leading bankers state that London bullion prices are coming to be considered the world over as merely nominal. There is no silver in Europe for export to the Orient and it is becoming scarce even in the hands of jewelers. Purchasers must turn to New York and Nevada for stocks of the white metal. The seriousness of the silver shortage, which extends all over Europe and America, cannot be over-estimated, according to reliable authorities. Private advices from Mexico state that the government has determined upon the re-coinage of both gold and silver in order to prevent the hoarding and melting of the precious metals in that country. It is reported that the one peso, fifty centavo and twenty centavo pieces will be re-coined on the basis of the American dollar, two pesos being equal to one dollar. In France the scarcity of silver presents a grave situation and the gradual disappearance of silver coin from circulation has caused the minister of justice to circulate his department, ordering that traffickers in money must be prosecuted with the full force of the law. The minister of finance has issued a warning to travelers that they will not be permitted to take out of the country more than a thousand francs worth of French or foreign paper money, or ten francs worth of silver.

A new world's record for silver was recorded during the week equal to \$1.38 an ounce, 925 fine, the highest since 1859, when the quotation was \$1.38 at the federal mints. In India gold, the benchmark of commerce, is selling at a premium of 15 per cent, to meet contract and art demands. The British council of India, located in London, has ceased to be a purchaser of silver since May 5, when the United States government suspended further shipments to India at the fixed price of \$1 an ounce. It was impossible for the India government to purchase silver in the open market and coin it into rupees for the reason that the rupee promptly disappeared into the interior because the silver bullion in the rupee was worth more than the coin value. Should it be possible to keep the price of silver bullion a little below the coin value of the rupee, making it profitable for the Indian government to buy silver for rupee coinage and making it unprofitable to melt down rupees, India would re-enter the silver market. It is generally believed this will be impossible until a further advance is made in the value of the rupee and the price of silver; should India re-enter the market now its silver demands could not be supplied.

MYSTERY OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Boyle is making a great mystery of his reasons for expecting to call an extra session of the legislature. He intimates that there are substantial reasons for enacting new laws to define syndicalism and to protect the mining and farming communities of the state from the operations of the I. W. W. The executive says he has consulted with the leading interests of the state and finds them almost a unit in endorsing the special session. He cites his experience in Tonopah as one of the chief reasons for asking for an extra session and it is inferred from that statement that he has had the benefit of suggestions from workers and mine operators in this region. If the governor ever consulted any one in Tonopah nothing has been heard of it and it certainly could not have been any of the leading operators with whom he was brought in almost daily contact, for they are almost unanimously opposed to the movement. Having broached the subject with many enigmatical hints, the governor should take the public into his confidence by stating frankly what he expects to gain by the session and also tell where the lamentable deficiency of the law rests. The law against syndicalism was enacted at the last session and therefore is supposed to represent the ideas of the best and most intelligent of the lawmakers. If this statute is not competent to deal with the offence it stands to reason that the blame for the defective construction rests with the very men who are to be asked to frame fresh legislation to cover their own remissness. If these men were not competent to enact satisfactory laws when they had plenty of time for the consideration of details, it is not clear how or why they should be expected to revamp their own acts in a rush session which the governor thinks would not exceed one week. The reasoning is not good. The district could have found the existing laws equal to the demand so that officers of the law are at liberty to enforce strict compliance with the drastic terms of the injunction which virtually brands the I. W. W. and its agents as an agency of lawlessness and disorder.

AN AMERICAN ANNIVERSARY.

This day is dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, the president of convictions, the man who dared to do what he thought was right without fear of politicians. As a man of strong principle the Rough Rider stood out in bold contrast to many vacillating incumbents of the presidential chair. Had he been in office during the recent war he would have had the glorious opportunity for which he always aspired, to demonstrate to the world the meaning of real Americanism. He was one of the first to offer himself to the cause and the brutal way in which his offer was spurned no doubt contributed to a premature demise. Complications arising from our present uncertain and wavering policy in dealing with foreign nations emphasize the one dominant trait of Roosevelt in disposing of conflicts with other nations. It did not make any difference whether he was concerned with Germany, Mexico or Honduras. Great and small had to acknowledge supremacy of the American flag for Roosevelt stood ready at all times

to take proper measures for exacting the respect which is rapidly deteriorating. In the present emergency Roosevelt would not have been the lackey and lackluster of Europe, but he would have been a 100 per cent American, insisting on the homage to which he believed the flag was entitled. Roosevelt gave his whole family to his country when war's demands arose and he never forgave the political animosity that made him an exile in his own country. As the years roll on and history gathers facts from the grave, the name of Roosevelt will be crowned with an ever increasing luster.

MONTEREY OIL FIELD JUST THROWN OPEN

With the organization of the Monterey County Oil company, P. L. Flanagan of Reno, Nev., has launched the first of ten corporations that will control and develop 15,000 acres of prospective oil lands in Monterey county, California. Associated with Mr. Flanagan in this large enterprise are S. S. Simon, well known geologist of California; C. E. Wood, a practical oil operator and driller; Mr. H. A. Stewart and more than a score of wealthy and prominent mining and business men of Nevada, who have subscribed money for preliminary work.

The land to be developed lies on the west leg of the San Antonio mountains, west of the Salinas river. Mr. Simon, who stood sponsor for the Kern county oil fields, Coalinga and Santa Maria long before the drill proved their rich districts, has been interested in the country, west of Bradley in Monterey county for more than ten years, and always has contended that in this locality petroleum would be found in large quantities. In 1909 Mr. Simon interested San Francisco capitalists in the venture but before work got well under way the land was withdrawn from entry by President Taft, and has only lately been restored to entry. One well that was drilled struck a pocket of gas, which invariably accompanies oil. The gas came forth with such force that it blew the derrick down, then caught fire and destroyed the well.

The Monterey County district lies on the course of the great petroleum belt that extends in a northwesterly direction along the Pacific coast from the Whittier field east of Los Angeles through the Los Angeles and Salt Lake fields, up through Ventura county to the famed deep territory of Santa Maria and Arroyo Grande. Twenty-three miles northeast of the holdings of the Monterey County Oil company is Coalinga, that in the past twelve years has produced many millions of barrels of oil. Southeast of McKittick and the great Milwau-Sunset fields, the most prolific petroleum district in California. The lands of the Monterey County Oil company contain the same petroleum district in California. The lands of the Monterey County Oil company contain the same oil-bearing shale beds, the same anticlinal folds that characterize these rock sections with beds of asphaltum and fossil shells that indicate marine formation. A few miles south of the district is an oil well that is producing 10,000 barrels a day.

With these favorable and almost certain indications of the existence of oil, the promoters of this enterprise employed eminent geologists with perfect assurance, to examine and report upon the property as probable oil bearing. Charles E. Day, who has made examinations in almost every known oil field on this continent, formerly an attaché of the United States geological survey, completed an exhaustive and thorough examination and rendered his report September 17. Mr. Day says in part: "The range of mountains in the southern part of Monterey county is made up of shales and sandstones of the upper middle Miocene geological epoch. Tertiary period, which are now and always have been in every oil field I have visited in the past twenty-five years, true oil bearing rocks; especially is it so of the Pacific coast countries. . . . I want to be understood to say I have never met in my extensive travels any geologist who could truthfully say to his clients that they would strike oil in certain quantities at any certain depth, as I believe that to be beyond the province of mankind; but I am willing to say on this point, that it is my best judgment that two distinct oil sands will be reached in township 23 at a depth not to exceed 3,000 feet.

Near the southeast corner of section 31, township 23, range 9, a distinct uplift in the form of an anticline is exposed. It strikes approximately northwest and southeast and dips in both directions 50 degrees from the axis of same. In the northern part of the same section in section 30, the axis of the uplift is well exposed, showing an angle of inclination varying from 15 to 25 degrees from the horizontal. In this vicinity appear to be the most favorable conditions for the development of commercial oil; it is where the uplift or anticline assumes the greatest proportions and where the lowest angle of inclination occurs. The shale rock taken from water wells in the vicinity show evidence of bituminous matter, and the accessibility to the land over the main country road makes it easy of access."

In concluding his report Mr. Day says: "I take the liberty in concluding my report to state that within the past twenty-five years I have visited many new oil fields and have been upon undeveloped lands from Pennsylvania to Mexico, and I have no place in my mind at the present where I ever considered surface conditions to be more favorable for an oil production than I do the lands held by your company in Monterey county, California."

William C. Dudley in "A Study of Petroleum in Monterey County," says: "Petroleum is produced in California in greater quantity than in any other state. It occurs at the surface in many places in Monterey county, but none is produced commercially as yet, except bituminous rock. "Chemically, petroleum is mainly

carbon, with hydrogen, oxygen and sulphur. It accumulated in the rocks long before Adam lived. We must study its history in the lessons which geology, chemistry and other sciences teach us to read. Pools of underground wealth will doubtless add greatly to the importance of Monterey county, and a study of the records of petroleum may be of interest."

The petroleum bearing strata of California bear evidence of having been formed in the sea. At different elevations, of a variety of forms, and in immense numbers, are found shells and casts of shells, a fossil "pecten crassirostris" presented by the writer to the California State Mining bureau, having a length and width of six inches and a height of two inches. On the ranch of M. Gootz, near San Ardo, he exposed the fossil remains of a monster inhabitant of the ancient sea, the spiral joints of which are over a foot in diameter. From the remains of diatoms, microscopic in size, has formed a rock widely disseminated in the Salinas valley and in other parts of the state.

"The Salinas valley has more than its share of limestone. Dana, one of the world's greatest geologists, estimated the carbonic acid stored in the limestone to be equal to 500 pounds to each square inch of the earth's surface. "Nature's process of producing petroleum is simply the introduction of sulphur into chemical contact with carbonate of lime. Says Dana: 'Gypsum was formed after the (limestone) beds were deposited by the action of sulphuric acid on a bed of limestone, converting CaO3 into CaSO4H2O. This chemical operation not only forms gypsum as Dana points out, but also carbon is released and forms the different chemical combinations with other elements found in petroleum and coal. With the immense amount of carbon accessible to the chemical operations of nature's laboratory, it is no-doubt to seek further for the genesis of petroleum, coal, graphite and hydro-carbon gas. "Fracturing of rock masses accompanying faulting, permits sulphur to reach the limestone. Pressure, as from superincumbent rock masses upon lower rock has a consolidating and crystallizing effect, so that a fissure sustained therein is not liable to fill up with adjoining rock, but remains open, permitting the passage of foreign material, and thus sulphur passes upward. "An ideal covering for a giant still in which nature is chemically combining limestone and sulphur and water, consists of loose, unconsolidated sand or gravel which, after becoming permeated with petroleum, either liquid or gaseous or both is cemented into a tight receiver. The pressure exerted therein may exert influence in the superincumbent rock to give it an anticlinal form. The introduction of sulphuric acid may develop immense force, which may be demonstrated by pouring acid into water. . . . "In the holes drilled in the south-ern part of the county the surface indications have been confirmed by the presence of petroleum by the drill at different depths, and until drillers have more thoroughly prospected the section, no reason exists for abandoning the search for petroleum in Monterey county."

The Japanese never sleep with their heads to the north, but their dead are buried in that position.

With normal hearing and a still atmosphere the whistle of a locomotive can be heard two miles.

In making champagne the grapes are squeezed six times, each pressure making wine of a different quality.

Double-entry bookkeeping, originally Italian bookkeeping, was used by Burgo at Venice in the fifteenth century.

The Monterey County Oil company has an authorized capital of 1,500,000 shares, of which 50 cents of which 750,000 shares are designated as treasury stock, to be sold to provide funds for drilling wells, building pipelines, oil tanks, etc. The company has complied with the requirements of the California corporation commission, which has passed favorably upon the plan for financing and granted its permission for the sale of the treasury stock at 25 cents per share, all other stock to be pooled under directions of the commission. The company was represented before the commission by its attorneys, Metson, Drew and McKen-

zie of San Francisco. The successful financing of the Monterey County Oil company was due largely to Mr. Flanagan's standing in Nevada, where for many years he was owner of one of the big land and cattle companies of the state. His wide acquaintance and reputation for probity and executive ability made his endorsement of the enterprise sufficient to bring capital to his support. Subscriptions of \$1,000 each were secured without trouble from a number of prominent mine operators, bankers, and business men. Among the best known subscribers appear the names of George Callahan of the Union Land & Cattle company; A. G. Raycraft, Tonopah banker; H. F. Danberg, banker and landowner of Minden; P. H. O'Neill, cattle man and mine operator of California and Nevada; John H. Miller, B. E. Baker, Sol Summerfield, William Waters, Gust Hanson, Sam W. E. H. McMurray, Eugene Henkle, W. F. Richardson, C. A. Callahan, C. I. Blumenthal, J. C. McKay, G. T. Osborne, P. R. Whytock, C. A. Stout, Chester Carpenter and Ed J. Roberts. All these men have wrested their fortunes, which are by no means small, from nature, and realize that the big prizes are the ones that are won by "taking a chance." On this basis the project was presented to them by the promoters of the enterprise fully realizing the speculative features.

The treasury stock of the Monterey County Oil company has been underwritten to the last share and with

ample capital at his disposal the field superintendent, C. E. Wood, has ordered a drilling rig and will soon have a camp established and the drill dropping at a favorable location where the first well has been "spotted."

Approximately 15,000 acres of probable oil land are controlled by Mr. Flanagan and his associates. The Monterey County Oil company commences business with 2,000 acres, of which 300 acres is deeded land, the balance being held by mineral locations. Nine other corporations are to be organized, each to have a capital stock of 1,500,000 shares, of which 500,000 shares will be devoted to the treasury. These corporations will be organized and the treasury stock sold, each in a separate state or locality. To each company will be allotted 1,000 acres of land on which to drill.

Indications of oil in this locality are considered unmistakable by geologists. The Yaguerro, Monterey and Santa Margarita shales are present, as in other oil bearing districts in California. Pictures have been taken at various points in the district that show the anticlines and shale beds. These favorable physical conditions have induced geologists to believe that here is a most promising field in which to seek petroleum.

This is the age of oil. It supplies power for every industry, and fuel for the whole Pacific coast. It runs great steamships that ply the seven seas, operates industrial plants, automobiles and airplanes. California petroleum and its products go to the far corners of the earth, supplying illumination in the huts in the interior of China, operating power plants on the blistering deserts. California oil supplied the power to dig the Panama canal. In short, it turns the wheels of every big enterprise on the continent. So great is the demand that the utmost efforts in the most fertile fields has failed to keep production ahead of consumption. It is today the most profitable business of the civilized world—Adv.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

APPLICATION NO. 5402.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, 1918, in accordance with Section 29, Chapter 148 of the Statutes of 1915, one Milo A. Cairns, of Tonopah, County of Nye, and State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate the public waters of the State of Nevada. Such appropriation is to be made from Perote Springs at a point 10 1/2 miles N.W. Sec. 23, T. 4 N., R. 4 E., M. D. B. & M. by means of a small dam and one fourth cubic foot per second is to be conveyed to SEW. N.W. Sec. 27, T. 4 N., R. 4 E., M. D. B. & M. by means of pipes, ditches and troughs and there used for stock watering and domestic purposes, water not to be returned to stream.
Signed: J. G. SCRUGHAM, State Engineer.
Date of first publication Oct. 15, 1919.
Date of last publication Nov. 15, 1919.

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